THE HARVEST-THE HOT SEASON-PRENCH DOGS GETTING MAD-SUCCESS OF "LA LANTERNE"
-EXCESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION.

Paris, July 24.—The spell is broken—the spell of weather, that for hight of temperature and length of continuance has not had its equal for many a Summer. It is not more than gratefully cool now, with the sky elouded all over, and a south-west wind promising a rain instead of a shower. Showers we have had from time to time since the latter part of June, so that with all the heat there has been little suffering from drouth. Grain harvesting is over in outhern and going on in central France under the best conditions; the quality of grains of all kinds is excellent, and the quantity, except of oats, more than on average. There will be, to all appearances, no portation of grains this year. I saw a man from Burgundy, the Cote d'Or, yesterday, who fully confirmed for his country the favorable reports that come up from all the wine-growing districts. No man is quite satisfied; he wanted a little rain just now to fill out the growing fruit. He said that the coopers were all busy, and were looking for the vintage to begin by the end of August-such a vintage for quantity and quality together as there has not been since 1846.

Here in Paris everybody is away, to speak Irishly town is out of town, to speak English. To speak truth, it is not so, though the emigration to the seaside, and springs, and Switzerland, is unusually great, and the immigration from the provinces and oreign parts is unusually small. A stranger pacing the streets of an evening would be persuaded that a large part of the 1,700,000 population is still in Paris In the by-streets they sit on the walk by their doors as folks do in country villages, and on the mair treets they sit in long lines three deep the cafes. The e the stranger, new come to Paris, after fifteen years abmight fasey to be visitars from beyond the Rhine and the Channel, so general and copions is their beer drinking. It is remarkable how, n that time, the allied English and German beers have invaded the town and captivated the French habit, the more dangerous enemy, absinthe, making, I am sorry to say, an equal advance.

Even the speech-making in the Legislature is drying up under the fervent heat, and that body will probably adjourn early next week, that is, so soon as ey have passed the final votes on the Budget and new Loan, leaving numerous bills and projects that need attention to the more convenient season of next session. Among these the chief one is for settling the debt of Paris and the magnificent ac counts of the Great House Destroyer, Prefect Haussmann. With that adjournment is also adjourned the question of elevating the Great (Econoclast [not, if you please, O compositor, Iconoclast, which Senator Haussmann is not particularly] to the rank of Minister, so that he may defend his enormous expenditures

ter, so that he may defend his enormous expenditures before the Chambers.

The Emperor has sought the shades and waters of Plombieres. Just before leaving Fontainebleau he unluckily deigned to speak to an employe in the grounds there. That subject, who was already in feeble health, of course whipped off his cap before His Majesty whereby he caught a sun-stroke that sent him next day to the shades below. This curious case of insolation has made some little talk. Had the poor man kept on his cap, the solecism would have made a great deal more talk. For the rest 'no blame is attached" to the Emperor. The man did according to the regulations, the making and providing of which for such and all possible cases the French are such and all possible cases the French are

The parks and gardens of Versailles, Vincennes, St. Cloud, St. Germain, and other places, within a circuit of fifteen miles about the Hotel de Ville, are multi-tudinously resorted to by Parisians in this hot weather. The rail cars that run thither are provided with a second story, furnished with as many seats as the first, covered with a low roof from the sun, but open on the sides to the fresh breeze and beautiful landscape. Desiring to combine instruction with his amusement, I pointed out to my long American friend Amusement, I pointed to taking the air in one of X., the other day as we were taking the air in one of the second-story cars, the printed regulation posted at either end of each of them: "It is strictly for-bidden to stand up." X. had to take his hat off bidden to stand up." X. had to take his hat off to sit upright in the space of little more than four feet between the floor and the roof. If, when paying our fare, we had offered a \$500 or \$100 bank bill, or a 20 frame gold piece, the office man would have taken the price out of it and handed back the change: but if we had offered a 50 frame bill he would have refused it, because there is a regulated sheet with blanks that he has to fill for all bank bills that he takes in, but when these sheets and thin blank to the same proper producted the Bank of France bad not takes in, but when these sheets and thin blank squares were regulated, the Bank of France had not yet issued bills of the denomination of 50 frances. I abridge from last night's Figure the following ancedote. It is probably historically true, it is perfectly characteristic as I can testify from personal knowledge. dote. It is probably historically true, it is becreary characteristic as I can testify from personal knowledge of a similar case that befell a few years ago in the Loire country. "A lady and her husband leave the carsat the Belfort Station and take an omnibus for a hotel. While the man is busy about the luggage, the wife stands in simple traveling dress on the sidewalk, when a police agent steps up and asks if she is a stranger. "Yes." "Then show me your paspert—your papers." "But I am traveling with my husband." "Int. tut—oh, your husband! Then show me your marriage contract." Idlers, for whom an officiating policeman is a loadstone, gather round; the poor lady grows confused, stammers, falls a crying, and is led off by the officer to the Mayor of Belfort. After two words of inquiry, having released the lady and expressed his regrets to her, he began to reprove the police agent, who, with regulated mind conscia sibi recti, firmly replied: "She seemed to me suspecte, she has not any crinoline."

lated mind conscia sibi recti, firmly replied: "She seemed to me suspecte, she has not any crinoline."

In the early days of the heated term I read in the item-column of one of the evening papers: "For the last few days the cent-gardes, to the number of 60 or 100, go every afternoon in a body to Deligny's baths, under the conduct of one of their officers. These tender youths, who can't be let "go in swimming" in a covered bath except under the supervision of one of their officers, average five feet eleven in stockings. Here is an extract from another daily paper of recent date: "In spite of all the pregantions taken by the Administration, cases of hydrogeness and the supervantages taken by the Administration, cases of hydrogeness. eleven in stockings. Here is an extract from another daily paper of recent date: "In spite of all the precautions taken by the Administration, cases of hydrophobia are very frequent at present in Paris, and there are daily cases of death from this recorded at the hospitals." That is, just when the irritating hot weather comes on, the "Administration" issues, in adaddition to all the other unnatural regulations to which the poor beasts are subjected, strict orders for

which the poor beasts are subjected, strict orders for muzzling and leashing them. The consequence is that the dogs do get mad, though they are French dogs, and that we have ten cases of real or supposed hydrophobia here for one in England or with us—for none in Turkey and the East, where dogs, at least, are left unmuzzled and otherwise free.

Last week there was a fire at the central market—to still keep to warm topics—where a considerable amount of property was destroyed. Many of the sufferers being reduced to utter poverty by the losses, some kind souls proposed starting a public subscription in their aid, but were informed by the "administration" that, no order having been received in this matter, the request could not be favorably entertained. But the "administration" did receive order to permit a subscripministration" did receive order to permit a subscrip-tion in aid of the family of a fireman who lost his life in bravely combating the flames, to which that witty, unconquerable, sharpshooting, harassing enemy of the "administration," Henri Rochefort,

witty, unconquerable, sharpshooting, harassing enemy of the "administration," Henri Rochefort, sent in 500 francs.

The success of Rochefort's arrowy skirmishing against the heavy blunderbussing of administration is immense, and more immensely funny. His printer now sends out 125,000 of his paper, Lanterne, every Saturday, and to-morrow, toward evening, you will see its bright covers in the hands of walkers and sitters on the Boulevard, abundant as fireflies. You have been told how, when attaining with his second number, to his own surprise, a circulation of nearly 30,000, the administration forbade the sale in the newspaper stalls, and how thereupon it ran straightway te 80,000. The rather incredible rumor having got wind that the Minister of the Interior seeing at last the mistake he has made in advertising the Lanterne and burning his own fingers by this and other unlucky attempts to administratively snuff it out, was about to restore to it the privilege of being sold in the open stalls. Rochefort comes out in his last number with thanks to the Minister for what that functionary has already done for him, and an absolute reber with thanks to the Minister for what that func-tionary has already done for him, and an absolute re-fusal of the restored privilege. Meantime, the mere name of this curiously popular little periodical has grown to be of commercial value, so that dealers in matches, sweet biscuit, and other small wares find it to their account to offer them to the public in wrappers printed and colored in initiation of the cover of the La Lanterne. Meantime, Rochefort's publisher is suffered to paint an adver-tising poster of the Lanterne of enormous size, in glaring red ground, on dead walls most exposed

the record made by the Mayor last month runs as follows: "Born to-day, June 3, a male child of N. and N. aged three years." Now the essentialist humor of this is that, happening to occur in Italy, French folks laugh at it and the Italian regulated Mayor consumedly.

Mayor consumedly.

We, with reason—in this, as in all regards—properly laugh at the laughable and frown at the serious excesses of the French morbid love of regulation—not only their passion for regulating, but their passion for being regulated administratively. It is notable as sign and substance, visible as cause and effect, of a national character, one of whose distinguishing traits, under all political regimes, is its uniform national character, the most regulational freech bump.

ndividuality, is a hollow.

And now having had our laugh out and our conceit
lied in contemplation of the faults and defects of
his French excess of administrative regulation, may the patriotic American observer risk a timid glance at some of its resultant benefits? In the matter of railways, for example, and their French adminis-trators, the regulations are, on the whole, for the best comforts and conveniences of the traveler, who is treated as their enstomer and patron, and next after him, for the profit of the stockholder and bond-holder—who, being French, would break through is treated as their customer and patron, and next after him, for the proit of the stockholder and bond-holder—who, being French, would break through regulations and make a revolution rather than submit to what the American victim of the corresponding classes mildly suffer in the matter of "failures to connect," comfortless, filthy stations, murderous accidents where "no blame is attached" to the gentlemanly murderers, the gambling pitch and toss of the stock and bonds in Wall-st, and the mistakes in bookkeeping of cashiers and presidents. So again in the matter of taxation and national debt France is a more heavily taxed country than the United States. Its debt is irrationally large. But thanks to the model, regulated administration, taxes are collected equally from honest as well as dishonest citizens, by collectors who can't be irregulatedly dishonest. And the consequence is that France keeps her honor and pays the interest on her debt, and despite its already enormons amount, will have subscriptions for its loan of 440,000,000 next month to three times that amount. And this effect monarchy will issue that three per cent loan at 70, or thereabout. Seeing that the model republic, which we are all proud of, and of which we swaggered defiantly in the face of miserably doubting Englishmen three years ago—two years ago—one year ago, would pay off its debt right away—in 20 years—with the interest in the promised gold and something steadily of the principal—seeing that the model Republic can't raise money at that rate and is steadily, surely verging toward repudicion—let us condemn with the French strength of administrative passion the French strength of administrative ability, and be very thankful that we are just as we are, and not learn anything.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVEN-TION.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON TUESDAY-THE CITIES AND TOWNS REPRESENTED-AN ADDRESS BY THE HON. JAMES W. TAYLOR. From Our Special Correspondent, PORTLAND, Mc., August 4, 1808.

Two hundred and five delegates from various sities and towns (which will be found enumerated in the list of officers given below) assembled in the City Hall at 11 o'clock to-day and organized as a Convention of business men to consider various measures and plans now be fore the country to increase facilities of intercourse and trade between the Atlantic seaboard and the interior of the continent; to take measures to secure a line of railway across the continent at its widest part from the Atlautic to the Pacific seas, connecting Halifax, Portland, Rutland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco in an unbroken line, and to consider, also, the completion of a direct line from the St. Lawrence waters to Puget's ound; the adjustment, on liberal terms, of the regulations of trade on the continent of North America; and such arrangement of lines of ocean steamers, sailing at fixed hours daily from each side of the Alantic Ocean, and between China and San Francisco as shall secure lines of communication by this route between Europe and Asia, as regular and convement as those now existing between city and city upon the same continent-on the completion of the lines of railway now built, in progress, or projected, between the eastern shore of the Atlantic and the harbor of San Francisco. The delegates are men of intelligence, and have the confidence of their constituents, as the list of names embraces many prominent gentlemen noted for their business integrity and ability. The call for this convention was assued about four weeks since, and, after the objects were fully understood, there was a hearty response in nearly every city, and numerons letters received from leading men in different States, who, if they could not attend, indersed the movement in flattering terms, inspired the originators with hope, and they are more than satisfied with the material of which the Convention is composed. The hub of the universe did not seem inclined at first to send delegates to this Convention, but the Board of Trade finally concluded that it would be best to choose delegates to come and watch the Portlanders, if nothing more, as Boston don't wish to allow any more cities to eclipse her in the race for commercial importance and renown; consequently half a dozen gentiemen are here representing that city. built, in progress, or projected, between the eastern shore

This foreign the estate a second received with more than the usual dispatch, and an opportunity was given to two or three gentlemen from different sections to make speeches indorsing the objects of the Convention, and to operary organization was effected by the choice of Hon. John Neal of Portland as President. He in the Rev. Dr. Harris of Branswick, Me., to offer prayer.

After the invocation the chairman made a few remarks.

After the invocation the chairman made a rew tensarian to said that this was not a congress of communities nor congress of Boards of Trade, but almost a congress of athons. After briefly stating the measures to be condered he said there was business enough for all the itles of the country, and Portland merely wished for her

isidered he said there was business enough for all the cities of the country, and Portland merely wished for her share.

While the Committees which were appointed were attending to the duties assigned to them. Senator Corbett of Portland, Oregon, was called upon to make an address, and met with an enthusiastic reception. They had met to be brought nearer together, by railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and to turn the great tide of trade from China and Japan through themely the had understood that Portland was the most contiguous point to which that freight should diverge. He felt a great interest in Portland, Oregon, and went with others years ago to develop the resources of the State which he represented, which, he clatined, was one of the greatest States in the Union. They were now shipping from the Pacific coast large quantities of cercal products, larger, perhaps, in proportion to their population than any other part of the country. Cercal products were now shipped direct to Europe and China, and they were opening a large trade with 600,000,000 of people that had been practically excluded from traffic with mations from the Pacific coast. They had a population of 60,000 or 70,000 mhabitants from China in the Pacific coast, and the recent treaty with that people which would admit them to the brotherhood of nations. They were doing what they could in his State, but the help of older States was needed. A line of railroad across Puret Sound was a necessity, and iferected it would bring them three days mearer to Portland than any other line now completed or projected. It would cause a healthy competition which would benefit all concerned.

The Hon E. H. Derby of Boston, who said he represented New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, devoted about ten minutes to cologizing "the mother of railroads," as he styled Massachusetts. He stated that that State had an hundred millions invested in railways within her own borders, and as much more outside of the State. It was the policy of Great

roy, vin Greenfield, on Monday next, and said the intenon was to extend it to Oswego ultimately, and make a
treet communication with the great lakes. The measures
der discussion should be pushed forward by not only
ne whole United States and the Provinces, but by Great
ritain also. The remainder of his speech was devoted
the consideration of our claims upon England, which
be held should be adjusted; and to the Hoosick Tunnel,
high be thought would be a grand success, and would hich he thought would be a grand success, and would irvive the attacks of the Massachusetts press; and also owing the need of a ship canal from Lake Champlain own to the St. Lawrence, and a canal around Niagara

aus. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the Fails.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers, which was unanimously accepted by the Convention: President, the Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa. Vice-Presidents—The Hon. Stephen Tobin, Mayor of Halifax, N. S.; the Hon. Thomas R. Jones of St. John, N. E.; the Hon. A. A. McDonaid of Charlottetows, P. E. I.; the Hon. Wm. Workman, Mayor of Montreal; the Hon. S. M. Gibbs, M. P. of Ottawa, Ontario; the Hon. J. D. Standish of Detroit, Mich.; the Hon. Thomas Allen of St. Louis, Mo.; the Hon. James W. Taylor of St. Paul, Minn.; the Hon. Wm. Pit Fessenden of Portland, Me.; the Hon. Ell. V. Brewster, Mayor of Dover, N. H.; Gen. Peter T. Washburn of Woodstock, Vt.; the Hon. Amasa Walker of North Prockfield, Mass.; the Hon. George Folsom of New-Yerk city; the Hon. Horatic King of Washington, D. D. the Hon. Isaac N. Arnoid of Chicago, Ill., and the Hon. H. W. Corbett of Portland, Oregon, Secretaries; the Hon. Frederick Robie of Gorham, Me.; the Hon. O. F. Fowler of Eristol, N. H.; Jas. A. Dupce, esq., of Boston, Mass.; the Hon. H. W. Blackadare of Habifax, N. S.; E. G. Penny, esq., of Montreal, and John Cain, esq., of Rutland, Vt. esq., of Montreal, and John Cain, esq., of Rutland, Vi.

Ar. Merrill made a very brief speech, in which he accepted the honor conferred upon him as a compliment to Iowa, and the Convention adjourned till 3 p. m.

wrappers printed and colored in imitation of the cover of the La Lanterne. Meantime, Rochefort's publisher is suffered to paint an advertising poster of the Lanterne of enormous size, in glaring red ground, on dead walls most exposed to public view. But the publisher of another weekly periodical, having had printed a large number of smaller posters, commending the Paris Magazine and giving the table of contents of the last week's issue, sends them to the proper office to obtain the Prefectoral stamp, without which no handbill is legally postable or dead-wall pasteable. The stamp was retused by an official for the reason that the name of Rochefort appeared as a part of the title of one of the articles of the magazine. "But the magazine is purely a literary one, the article in question does not touch on Rochefort's quality as a political writer." "No matter: the order from superior authority is positive and comprehensive—no bill having the word Rochefort in it can receive the exequatur stamp."

I must give one more example of the regulation disease, "a beautiful specimen," as old Dr. W. used to say of a tumor, For one cause or another, a married couple had omitted and escaped registering the land of their first child till three years afterward:

of the West, and that State would be ready and care to meet the other States in carrying out the Niagara Ship Caual project. This once accomplished, the great grainary of the world—the American Government in the midst of a great when the American Government in the midst of a great when the West should be brought to notice and developed. When the American Government in the midst of a great way and make communication with Asia, we might look to England and her representatives on this centiment to take this great North-Western granary, the great wheat field of the continent, and paths forth no effort for the development of the same which England displayed when there was a cotton familie in India. She seemed macans-clous of this great Empire which she has upon this continent, and paths forth no effort for the development fiberoof. In speaking of the reciprocity treaty the speaker said he discovered in the Chicaco Platform a pledge to reduce and simplify taxation. Until that was accomplished, and we had a tariff which would assimilate with into of Canada—one that she can accept—he did not desire the Reciprocity Treaty, which was altegeher out of the question until we had a proper and adequate revenue system.

After the appointment of committees upon "Railroads across the Continent," "Lake, River and Canal Navigation," and "International Commercial Relations," the Convention adjourned till Wednesday at 10 a. m.

TEXAS.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE LAWLESS-NESS IN THAT STATE—LARGE NUMBER OF MURDERS.

Some time ago we printed a report to the Constitutional Convention of Texas, showing the lawless.

Some time ago we printed a report to the Constitutional Convention of Texas, showing the lawless.

Some time ago we printed a report to the Constitutional Convention of Texas, showing the lawlessness of the Rebels of that State. We now lay before our renders a supplementary report to the same body, which confirms all that we presented at first:

confirms all that we presented at first:

COMMITTE ERGOMS, Austin, Texas, July 21, 1868.

Hon. E. J. DAVIS, President of the Convention.

Sin: The Special Committee on Lawlessness and Violence respectfully present the following supplementary

eport: It is, perhaps, due to ourselves to state that in collect It is, perhaps, due to ourselves to state that in collecting evidence no reference has been had to the political opinions of witnesses. The Committee issued a circular ammons to all the members of the Convention, so that all, without distinction of party, were requested to report in the lawlessness in their several districts, and it is for hose who failed to obey the summons to explain why hey failed. They are citalnily estopped from all rights of denounce the labor of the Committee as partisan in the character. We take pleasure in saying, however, that tonservatives have testified before the Committee, and one of the most flagrant outrages embodied in our reserve were furnished by them.

one of the most ingrand our part were furnished by them.

In our report of the 30th ultimo, it was stated that Milon Higgs, a loyal man, was murdered in Blanco County ast year. Subsequent investigation shows that Claiborne Biggs, the son, was murdered as described, that circumstances point to certain Robel outlaws as the murderers, and that the father and other members of the family understand that their lives are in danger, and have left

dershand that their lives are in danger, seconty for safety.
It was also stated in said report that the District Clerk Hunt County had been driven away on account of his saity. It is the clerk of the County Court who has en thus exiled. The present Clerk of the District Court that county is not a loyal man, and was not compelled heave.

apossible at this time to give the number of mur It is impossible at this time to give the number of mi-ders up to the 1st of July. The reports of the Sub-sistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau 1 June have not all come in yet, and complete reports aftrages in that month will not be made until the first August. But from the few reports received, and fre ther authentic sources, we have collected 9s addition iomicides, so that the statistics of homicides committed of Toyas during the three years given the consistant

nomicides, so that the statistics of homicides committees at Texas during the three years since the conclusion he Rebellion stands thus:

Killed in 1865, 47 whites, 51 freedmen... 93
Killed in 1866, 75 whites, 95 freedmen... 170
Killed in 1867, 173 whites, 174 freedmen... 347
Killed in 1868, 182 whites, 147 freedmen... 347
Year unknown, 32 whites, 22 freedmen... 61
Race unknown... 40

way in ravines, or assess as a second process of the second process were computed by Rebels for political ends. In our previous report, we distinctly stated that many of them were computed for the purposes of plunder and robbery, and that many of them resulted from private quarrels. But what many of them resulted from private quarrels. But what that many of the persons mardered were

many of them resulted from private quarrels. But what we insist on is, that many of the persons numbered were loyal, and that they were murdered for their loyalty. To substantiate this statement, we now present some cases of recent occurrence, not subraced in our former report. In the counties of Colless, were britally numbered known as study of the Colless, were britally numbered known as study of the Colless, were britally numbered county, and a prominent Republican, was shot and wounded on the 10th test, at home by an assassin from a distant county. We also learn that W. H. Upton, a Union man, was hung by a mob on the 3d mat. In Brazorfa County. Here, then, are six well known Unionists murdered, and the life of another attempted—all in the present month. Some time ago, the key, Joshua Johnson, an excellent citizen of Titus County, was driven from his home and the State by Rebel intolerance. It is now a matter of general notoricty that loyal men in various parts of the State are receiving notices to leave, threatening them with death and the burning of their homes if they do not fly. It is equally notorious that great alarm prevails among the Union men in many localities, and many of them are abandoung their homes for their diversity of them are abandoung their homes for their diversity of the state from wives and children, informing them of threats to take their lives and imploring them not to return home. And we say further that the families of at least two delegates on this floor have been forced away from their homes by Rebel proscription since the moeting of this Convention.

Now these are all undeniable facts, and they certainly instity the affirmation that many of the persons killed in Pexas are killed for their loyalty. It is an easy matter, when a Union man is murdered by Rebels.

And we are constrained to and that it is a home of the coll to the minds of reflecting men, and cannot change the fact that Loyal men are murdered by Rebels.

And we are constrained to a supplier of the colling of the perso

manner every negro that belonged to the Loyal League. Numerous instances of similar outrages are reported in various parts of the State by almost every mail. On the 4th of July the freed people of Jefferson attempted to celebrate the day, but were fired upon and dispersed by a mob of armed white men; and as an evidence of organization among the disloyal whites of that section, we meation that in a half an hour after the first shot was fired about 1,000 white men were under arms. The riot at Millioan on the 15th and 16th inste. Is yet unexplained, but

How. E. J. Davis, President of the Convention:
Sin: The undersigned, one of the Committee on Lawlessness and Violence, not doubting the figures as set
forth in said Committee's report of July 21, 1808, but admitting the same to be correct, would respectfully dissent
from the conclusions as set forth by said committee; believing the majority of homicides and violence has not
been committed on account of political differences, and
asks that this dissenting report be spread on the journals
of the Convention. Respectfully submitted:

Cole, of Hopkins.

THE POWER OF WOMEN, AND HOW TO IM-PROVE IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

SIR: As it is to women that men owe the first and deepest impression of life, it may therefore be said that woman is not only the maker but the educator of the human race, and hence if there are laws and customs essentially unjust and cruel, it is because the mothers and teachers have failed to impart a more noble and generous nature to their offspring and pupils; and until women generally have a higher appreciation of their power, and how to use it, no law for them to have equal pay, and property, and suffrage, and to hold office, will materially improve the condition of mankind.

Now while the writer would not throw even a shadow across the path of those ladies who are so nobly working for the legal rights of women, yet he would call their attention to the necessity of a fuller exercise of those rights which they now indisputably possess for the suppression of the oldest if not the greatest of our National sins : oppression of the Indians. For until this is done, all other efforts for the elevation of public morals and social progress are comparatively useless and void. It is not as some suppose, for the want of good laws or sufficient appropriations for the subsistence of the Indians, but the want of a correct public sentiment to sustain honest nien in a righteons administration, and as women form the largest and the best portion of the public, and are active in the sustainment of its religious and philanthropic institutions, there is a responsibility of no small magnitude upon them to labor for the protection and justice of the Indians.

In a printed circular of the recently formed United States Indian Commission it is affirmed on official testimony that the treatment of the Indians has been uniformly unjust, and that this injustice is the cause of all the Indian wars which afflict the country, and that tribes who were originally of the finest physical types of Man and comparatively pure, are now, through wrong treatment, fast sinking into a grossness of elce which

threatens their utter extinction. WOMEN OF AMERICA you are numerous and strong enough to stop this wrong and if you will try you can stop it in time so that by the 4th of July, 1809, the Indian as well as the Negro and the White Man may rejoice in freedom and protection under the Stars and Stripes of our National banner. You can do it without leaving your homes or neglecting the babies. Some of you can write for the press, others can correspond with friends and with persons of influence far and near, and all of you can express a word of sympathy and encouragement to your hashands, brothers, sons, fathers, or friends for the election of Grant and Colfax. For bear in mind, these names are representatives of a Government that is to be first pure and then peaceable. In this way you can not only demonstrate but double your power (as in the right nee of one talent we gain two), and at the same time give to the world a pledge and a prophecy of the good time coming when worms shall stand by the side of man as the equal sovereign of God's dominious upon the earth. Respectfully,

New-Fork, Ang. 3, 1868. your homes or neglecting the babies. Some of you can

New-York, Aug. 3, 1868. CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBENE.

SIR: I have kept dogs for nearly fifty years; have read Blaine and Youatt on their diseases; have an talked to them much on the above dreaded disease; and believe that I possess the true way to treat a person suffering under the bite of a rabid animal. I am so certain of its being proper that I am ready, in case a person dies under the treatment I recommend, to take his place-as Johnson offered to do with Grant when he asked him to violate the Civil Tenure act. That would not do the dead person any good, but is a proof of my sincerity-marked with as much good sense as the conduct of Mr. Johnson, Mind. I do not ask any one to get bit to try the with as much good sense as the conduct of air. Johnson.

Mind, I do not ask any one to get bit to try the
experiment, as Mr. Johnson wished Gon. Grant
to do. I am how ready to communicate
this mode of treatment, on proper application.
My reason for this publication is, next to serving the
human race in alleviating suffering, that of stopping controversy, as I am familiar with all the discussions on hydrophobia from the days of skuii-cap to the present, and
wish to stop them. I now come to my specific: If a person is bitten by a dog supposed to be mad the first thing
he should do, if a surgeon is not at hand, is to increase
the size of the wound to cause it to bleed freely, and apply lunar caustic or ammonia to it, but above all, get
the surgeon and keep cool; the next is that the surgeon should let me know of the accident, he treating the
bite in his own way, and sending me an envelope directed
to his residence, with a simp upon it, stating the case,
which I will answer, communicating with professional
men only, and relying on their honor to keep the secret,
as on that much of the success of the treatment depends.

Something should be said in the communication of the
organization of the person bitten; for instance, if he is a
Seymour man, in that case I should prescribe for the dog,
also remembering the lines:

"The mait recovered of the bite—
The dog it was that died."

It may be asked what prompted this communication.

"The man recovered of the bite—
The dog it was that died."

It may be asked what prompted this communication.
In conclusion, I recommend above all that any person bitten should keep cool. It is very important. I have been exposed in my life to all sorts of virulent discases—Democracy, small-pox, cholera, ship and yellow fever—but owing to an impassive temper have escaped the infection.

G. W. B.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS-THEIR CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE. SIR: Having seen in THE TRIBUNE a few days since a simple remedy for Cholera Infantum, &c., I feel it to be my duty to make public a remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhen, and all of that class of diseases. I have used it in my family for ten years, and it has never failed. I have also introduced it among my neighbors with success whenever I could overcome their prejudices against its simplicity. The recipe is as follows: Take Indian (or Corn) meal make it into a thick gruel, cook thoroughly, sweeten with sugar or molasses to taste, and grate a little nutmeg in it; it is then ready for use. If taken at the commencement of the disease, a pint bowl of the gruel usually effects a cure. It is best to use the gruel in place of the regular meals. Objection may be made to the Corn meal, that it is loosening; so is Castro Oil or any other physic which is taken to work off a disease; and it is certainly more pleasant to take than Castro Oil or pills. Hoping that many of your readers, especially the workingmen who can ill afford to pay large doctor bills, may be induced to try this simple remedy, and thereby save themselves much suffering, time, and money. I remain yours truly. ROBERT D. GIBBY. Waterbury, Conn., July 39, 1868. I feel it to be my duty to make public a remedy for

THE CITY RAILROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE. SIR: Allow me to suggest to the different herse railroad companies which ply between the lower and upper portions of New-York, that it would be an acand upper portions of New-York, that it would be an accommodation to very many persons living up town if the
companies would run "commutation cars" at certain
hours morning and evening; these cars to be distinct in
color, or to have some conspicuous sign, and to be for the
use only of certain persons who would be willing to pay
something extra for a limitation of the number allowed
to enter them, the number to be only so many as could be
comfortably scated. These cars should leave the termini
of a road, say the Third-ave, line, at three different
hours—Harlem at 7, 8, and 9 a. m., and the Astor House at
4, 5, and 6 p. m. In the absence of an underground railroad or other means of transit, I think the adoption of
this plan would be popular with the public and profitable
to the railroads.

W. H. S. Montgomery, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1868.

The following certificate of Seymour's fitness The following certificate of Seymour's fitness for the Presidency has been issued by Capt. Edward Marshall (a brother of Tem), who, at a recent Democratic ratification meeting in Kentucky, saidts.

"Although Seymour was called a War Democrat, 'he had never given any aid or support to the Government in the prosecution of the war, when it could be avoided,' and that when called upon by the Government to furnish troops to expel the Rebeis from Pennsylvania, 'he answered in the same manner, if not in the same language, as the Governor of Kentucky, in 1861, to wit: that he would not send them, though he did, however, for the reason that he was unable to do otherwise.' Thus's Democratic testimony, and if Seymour's friends north of the Ohlo do not like it they can call at the Captain's office and settle, POLITICAL.

FRANK BLAIR'S OPINION OF GEN. GRANT. The Leavenworth (Ky.) Times of Sunday, Aug. 2, says:

The Hon. Frank Blair, after his speech in this city, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and in reply to a remark that "Grant was a fool," said:

"Sir, you are mistaken. Grant is no fool. I know him well. I knew him before he went into the army, and when he used to han! wood into the City of St. Louis. I met him often in the service. I know the man. He is, by —, the greatest man of the age. Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas are good men, but Grant is worth more than all of them. The Hon. Frank Blair, after his speech in this city, in

Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte were both all of them.

"Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte were both great men, but, Sir, I tell you that Grant is a greater man than Cromwell and Bonaparte put together. He is not a talk r, but he is one of the d-est thinkers in the world.

"He is ambitious, but he don't show it; and I tell you, that if he is elected President, he will set up a mouarchy and establish himself Emperor.

"I tell you, that the people are mistaken when they suppose Grant to be a fool. They have good reason to fear his greatness."

"Yes, but don't you think that he will be controlled by such men as Summer, Wilson and Washburn?"

"Gontrolled † Controlled! Why, by G., he would sweep them away like straw."

"But, General, don't you think that circumstances have done a great deal for Grant?"

"Why, h-II, the fellow has made the circumstances. I tell you that it is no luck."

"The man that can spring right up from poverty and obscurity, and do what he has done, is no mere creature of circumstances. Circumstances don't run so much in one way."

"I am a Democrat; but if Gen. Grant is such a great man as you say he is, I am a Grant man from this out."

"Well, if you want a despotism, yote for him; but if

man as you say he is, I am a Grant man from this out."
"Well, if you want a despotism, vote for him; but if you want a Republican form of Government, you will have to vote against him. I know that he is a great man, and by G., in saying so, I simply tell the truth."

SCUYLER COLFAX AND GEN. GRANT. A gentleman who had an interview with

Speaker Colfax, in Chicago, writes about it to The Jour-

Speaker Colfax, in Chicago, writes about it to The Journal of that city. He says:

Some one alluded to the numerous stories affoat concerning Grant's intemperate habits. Mr. Colfax pronounced them one and all unqualifiedly false. He has not taken even wine for months, and then but once, in company with Sherman and Sherdan, some time since. To show how slight a thing gives rise to a story of large dimensions, he related a recent story and the cause. A gentleman called into Willard's, at Washington, at 114 one night, and found Gen. Grant inside the counter. He spoke to Grant, who stared at him, and answered in an indistinct manner, as the man said, saying he was getting some change, or something of the sort, and was evidently the worse for liquor. The story got started, and enlarged as it went. "Gen. Grant had been seen drunk at Willard's on such an evening." It got to his friends. It troubled them. They broached the subject to the General. These facts were elicited: He was just going on the F-st. cars, and was obliged to have the exact change. He found that he had nothing smaller than a \$20 bill in his pecket, and stepped into Willard's to get it changed. The clerk was obliged to send a boy out, as the safe was locked, and the regular night clerk was not in. While he was waiting, Grant, as was often his custom, stepped inside the counter. While there a man came in and spoke to him. "Are you the clerk, Sirp" the man retterated. "No, Sir," Grant replied, "I'm here for change"—and hence the story, without the least foundation.

Mr. Colfax is a religious man, and a strict temperance man, but is often amused where he is referred to as an enemy to rum and tobacco. "I am an enemy to

dation.

Mr. Coffax is a religious man, and a strict temperance man, but is often amused where he is referred to as an enemy to rum and tobacco. "I am an enemy to tobacco," it destroy all I can of it." He uses only cigars, and says that he "cannot afford but one vice." He says that Grant did not teach him to smoke.

Mr. Coffax thinks Congress adjourned too soon. He agrees with Gen. Schenck that the 5th or 5th of August would have been better.

Mr. Coffax says he "hasn't seen Chase since his wonderful metamorphose." Says the instance is without a parallel where the same man was a candidate for nounnation in the convention of each of two radically opposite parties during the same campaign. As a man he is an admirer of Chase. He says: "I told him last Winter that it was a foregone conclusion that Grant would be nominated, and he might as well get his little bark out of the way." He thinks that Chase will support Grant.

Again referring to Gen. Grant, he remarked: "I have attended receptions with him, and, indeed, have always been with him when he has been out the past season, and he has nerer taken wine, even, but his always refused."

He considers Johnson "a bold, bad, desperate man." In reply to an inquiry regarding the probable course of the President during the remainder of his term, he said: "Those who have heretofore predicted the worst concerning Mr. Johnson have proved themselves the triner prophets. At the present time he is very mined disappointed that he did not get the nomination of the New-York Convention, and is provoked with the Democrancy; for that reason he may not de much to benent them."

Mr. Colfax said that "he had never claimed that Providence had much to do with the Democratic conventions, but he believes that a Higher Power certainly had something to do with the last one, guiding them so as to insure our success."

to do with the last one, guiding them so as to ins Mr. Colfax had nothing to say about Blair. Perhaps he

JOHN RUSKIN ON GEN. GRANT'S CLAN. Ruskin thus describes in his volume entitled

The Two Paths," the wild region of Scotland inhabited by the clan Grant; and finds in its rocks and mountains the sources of that steadfastness of character for which the clan was distinguished, and which has been illustrated the clan was distinguished, and which has been illustrated by the best representative of the race in our time. In one of the loneliest districts of Scotland, where the peat cottages are darkest, just at the western foot of that great mass of the Grampians which encircle the sources of Spey and the Dee, the main road which traverses the chain winds round the foot of a broken rock called Crag or Crag Ellachie. There is nothing remarkable in either its hight or form; it is darkened with a few scattered pines, and touched along its summit with a flush of heather; but it constitutes a kind of headland or leading promontory in the group of hills to which it belongs—a pines, and touched along its summit with a flush of heather; but it constitutes a kind of headland or leading promoniory in the group of this to which it belongs—a sort of initial letter of the mountains; and thus stands in the minds of the inhabitants of the district of the clan Grant for a type of their country, and of the influence of that country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war cry of the clan; "Stand fast, Craig Ellachie." You may think long over those few words without exhausting the deep wells of feeling and thought contained in them—the love of the native land, the assurance of their faithfulness to it; the subdued and gentle assertion of indomitable courage—I may need to be told to stand, but if I do, Craig Ellachie does. You could not but have felt, had you passed beneath it at the time when so many of England's dearest children were being defended by the strength of heart of men born at its foot, how often among the delicate Indian palaces, whose marble was palid with horror, and whose vermillion was darkened with blood, the remembrance of its rough gray rocks and purple heaths must have risen before the sight of the Highland soldier; how often the halling of the shot and the shriek of battle would pass away from his hearing, and leave only the whisper of the old pine branches—"Stand fast, Craig Ellachie!"

M'PHERSON ON GRANT.

The gallant Gen. McPherson, who fell mortally wounded near Atlanta, Ga., was for a time a member of Grant's military family, and served through the memorable Vicksburg campaign as commander of the 17th army corps, has left the following record, written but a short time before his untimely death, of his opinion of Grant :

of Grant:

"Gen. U. S. Grant I regard as one of the most remarkable men of our country. Without aspiring to be a genius, or possessing those characteristics which impress one forcibly at first sight, his sterling good sense, calm judgment, and persistency of purpose, more than compensate for those dashing, brilliant qualities, which are apt to captivate at first glance. To know and appreciate Gen. Grant fully, one ought to be a member of his military family. Though possessing a remarkable reticence as far as nillitary operations are concerned, he is frank and affable, converses well, and has a peculiarly retentive memory. When not oppressed with the cares of his position, he is very fond of talking, telling anecdotes, &c. His purity of character is unimpeachable, and his patriotism of the most exalted kind. He is generous to a fault, humane, and true, and a steadfast friend to those whom he deems worthy of his confidence. He can be relied upon in case of emergency."

A "CONSERVATIVE" NEGRO.
To the Editor of the Detroit Post:
Sir: Although the Democracy are inveterate SiR: Although the Democracy are investence haters of the whole negro race, they exhibit much anxiety recently to affiliate with the "Conservative" negroes, and boast especially of the colored champion in Tennessee. He having been a member of my regiment, I give you the following uncolored sketch, which may interest some of your readers:

Joseph E. Williams, who has lately been the subject of

the following uncolored sketch, which may interest some of your readers:

Joseph E. Williams, who has lately been the subject of so many flattering notices from the Democratic press, is a free-born native of Philadelphia, where he was raised and received a common school education, and consequently knows nothing about the tyramy of the slave power, except what little he may have seen of it in Washington, where he was teaching a colored school at the outbreak of the Rebellion.—When Major Georgo Stearns of Boston was sent by the Governor to Nashville, in 1833, to raise and organize colored troops, having become somewhat acquainted with Mr. Williams, he took him along to assist in raising recruits. Not meeting his expectations, Williams was assigned to my regiment (13th U. S. C. I.) as Sergeant Major; from which position he was reduced to the ranks within two months, "for incompetency and disobedience of orders."

From that time forward the "gard-house report" will give his principal record. He was court-martialed three times and sentenced to "hard labor with bail and chain, and loss of pay;" was sent to the guard-house dozens of times by his commanding officers for insolence and disobedience; was always taken sick when a march or fight was amicipated; was never in any but fist lights, in which he was always at fault and sure to get whipped; was "missing" at the battle of Nashville, and subsequent campaign against Hood, in which his regiment took a prominent part, and was held in contempt by the lowest private in the regiment.

He was, however, blessed with quite a "gift of gab," and possessed a large stock of those other essential Democratic elements—egotism and "brass." He is a tool for the occasion.

Quincy, Mich., July 25, 1868.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ARKANSAS ASSAULTED

BY A MOB-THE BOAST OF A REBEL.
The Little Rock Arkansas correspondent of
The Chicago Evening Journal, and under date of July 27,

The Chicago Eccuning Journal, and under date of July 27, says;

The Republicans met here in council yesterday to ratify the non-mations of Grant and Colfax. It was the largest gathering ever congregated in the State—at least 19,000 persons. Numerous speeches were made. Gen. Gant, formerly of the Rebel service, spoke to the purpose for an hour. As he was closing, a mob of Secesh came charging down to the crowd, with pistols in hand, and commenced fring; the fire bells of the city commenced ringing at the same time. Several shots took effect and wounded some twenty. Intense excitement followed, and Gov. Clayton and others finally brought the chaos to order and dismissed the meeting. But for the exertions of Gov. Clayton, the city no doubt would have been in askes.

have been in askes.

The red-mouthed Rebels held a meeting here to-day to indorse the nominations of Seymour and Blair. The principal orator was C. S. Cameron, who was a member

of the New-York Convention. He said, "In 60 days from of the New-York Convention. He said, "In 60 days from the adjournment of the Convention 200,000 solders would be organized into companies, regiments and brigades, and army corps, ready, if need be, to march to Washington." He recommended every secesh to take the oath required by the Reconstruction law—that it was unconstitutional, and not binding, and he closed by saying: "We will take this oath all over the State, and send three votes into the Electoral College, and three Representatives to Congress, and if Ben. Wade does not count our vote, then comes the inflitary organization, with Gen. Slocum at its head, all armed and equipped." Universal cheering followed.

IS THE SPIRIT OF '60 TO BE REVIVED IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Since the South persists in digging up the hatchet a little faster than the North can bury it. I may be justified in calling up a paragraph from The Charleston Miscellany, which I have just chanced upon. In noticing an article in Brownson's Review-for April, 1861. I think-there is this remark:

"Mr. Brownson almost goes on his knees to beg Lincoln "Mr. Brownson almost goes on his knees to be Lincolnto correct the South, to suppress insurrections, to hang
trailtors, &c. He even recehoes, almost in the same words,
the rail splitter's slarg about such bloody work being
neither coercion nor myasion. We thank Mr. Brownson
for his good will and emmently Christian disposition toward us. But precisely because we wish for peace and
not war, we accept The Reviewer's terms on one condition.
Let it be stipulated that the invading army shall be furnished by New-England. The stipulation will be tantamount to a treaty of peace. New-England knows as well
liow to crawl out of the field as to creep upon the pension
list."

If that Brave is alive, and in the same frame of mind. Seymour has one sure vote in the South. I wonder would The Miscellany man like another treaty of peace of the same sort from New-England! For goodness sake are we going back new to that old talk, or is the work to be done by the Yankees next November thoroughly.

New-York, Aug. 4, 1868.

GEN. PRESTON ON THE STUMP.

GEN. PRESTON ON THE STUMP.

Gen. Preston, late of the Rebel army, and who was the first to nominate Frank Blair in the New-York Convention, made a speech at Lexington, on Aug. 1, and here is what he said:

The platform itself is clear, broad, and unambiguous, There is no dead wood about it. The want of time precludes my going into a full discussion of it, which I would be willing to do, but we have put two men upon that platform, one of whom Kentucky may be especially accountable for. When the nomination of Frank Blair by Kentucky was made unanimous, it gave point and completeness to the whole thing. That portion of the resolutions declaring that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional and void, came from a Northern man, who has for 15 years been devoted to the doctrine of free-soil within the Democratic ranks. It was not Hampton nor Forrest, nor any Southern man; it came from a far Northern man, who has no affiliations whatever with the South.

South.

Two years ago I said I would never go into any party except it was based upon amnesty audequality. I claimed no superiority after the war had ceased. I claimed no superiority over the Federal soldier; none over the gentlemen who had been connected with the side of the Union; none over the third party—a representative of whom I see before me; but I thought I was as good as any of the men I fought.

When assembled at New-York, I tell you my heart was warned when the first resolution was effered, and when Hampton and those swords that had been the brightest in lighting for the South were greeted with warm hearts by the greatest soldiers of the North, it made us feel indeed as one people, on a basis of equality. (Loud applause, It has been my fortune to see Napoleon when his conquering hosts returned from the great Italian campaign; I have seen the Queen of Spain, after the war in which her armies had been victorfous; I have seen great ovations given in many places, to princes and others, but I never saw so fine an ovation as upon the nomination of General Frank Biair, when they clustered around Hampton and the soldiers of the South, and, with outstretched hands, welcomed us to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the great campaign. [Renewed applause.] the great campaign. [Renewed applause.]

REBELS TO THE FRONT. The Louisville Journal is nettled by the list of

The Louisville Journal is nettled by the list of Umon Generals who support Grant, as contrasted with the Rebel supporters of Seymour, and says:

What sort of republicanism is that which would honor Gens, Thomas, Sheridan, and Meade, and degrade Gens, Forrest and Hampton! Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and a better cavalryman. No Radical will pretend is sny that Hampton is inferior in talent, eiriues, or accomplishments to Thomas. Now, if this is a free government, why should discriminations be made in favor of one set of men as against another! When Gen. Hampton was at the head of his legion, and Gen. Forrest in his saddle, they did not pretend to be citizens of the United States. They levied an honest and a vigorous war against the United States for the purpose of establishing, not a monarchy or an empire, but a separate republic. They fought splendidly and skillfully. They achieved the homage of the whole world for valor and abilities. But they failed: and, the failure implying a restoration of the Union, they surrendered, and resound their allegnance. To say that either might not have entered the United States Senate the day after is to say that republicanism is a dead letter. To say that they might have done so and should have done so if the people saw fit to elect them, would be to establish a precedent that would have restored the Union in six months, and no one been the worse. This is our sort of republicanism, and any other sort means continued strife, disabilities, exclusions, alienations, wrongs, rapine, encroachments, usurpations, frands, violence, that overthrow. Hampton, Forrest and Lee are accessions to the Democratic highway that leads through the South, denoting the direction and distances to a state of real peace and union. We are proud of them; and we present them with confidence to the people of the North, and we say "Here are our trophics," They are worth all the bureaus and carpet-bags, and negro militia, and to collectors, and fut bondholders that a corrupt Congress can manufacture

There is Kentucky neutrality transplanted from 1861 to 1868. How do the men that conquered the Robels like it! Answers to this conundrum are expected in November.

The Northern Democracy are alarmed at the probable consequences of Frank Blair's threat of revolu tion and civil war, and at the blustering tone of the Southern press and orators. They have, therefore, requested their allies to be more prudent-to think and purpose what they please, but to say nothing until the ime shall come to act. Here is what The Charleston Mer

enry of the 30th says:
"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North request that we should protest against the lm-prudent expressions that have escaped some Southern the North request that we should protest against the imprindent expressions that have escaped some Southern speakers since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention. It is represented to us that great injury is accruing to the cause from such imprudence. We therefore shall make no apologies for asking the attention of our public speakers to the fact. We are all desirous of pushing on the good work of success, and no one would voluntarily impede its course who was aware of the fact. While no man in the South should be, and no true man is, ashamed of our great lost cause, and while when we speak of the past we should speak like true men, it is questionable whether at this time anything is to be gained by too much reference to things that jar on people's nerves. What we want just now is to win. Let us keep our powder for that purpose. Too much reference to things that jar on protechnics next March. In the mean time, friends, let us, without absting one sentiment that is true, be cool and steady and give the enemy no advantage. We have a strong foe to encounter. We cannot afford to give him all the advantage of position. Let us guard our flanks, make secure our lines, and when the time comes next November let us down on him like an avalanche and double him up like a grub worm, and then scatter him to the work. We have the power. walanche and double him up like a grub worm, and hen scatter him to the winds. We have the power. Do of let us unnecessarily fritter it away in unavailing skir-nishing and heedless, thoughtless, scattered assaults. Let us work and speak to win."

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

The Cincinnati West and South, a Democratic paper, fluds the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana of various minds about the nomination. It prints a letter acepting the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and

"With Mr. Milligan's letter we give extracts of others, to show the various minds of the Democracy upon the

"JAMESTOWN, Boone Co., Ind., July 15. "Jamestown, Boone Co., Ind., July 18.

"'I want to hear from you about the Bondholders'
Convention. The nominations are disgusting, and many
hereabouts say they will not support them. What will
the true Democracy do! Shall we have a third ticket or
stay at home! Many will do one or the other. G.

"HURLAND, Ohio, July 12.

The New-York Convention have, in my opinion, made a
very unwise nomination for the Vice-Presidency.! I think
the indications of the political horizon portend certain
defeat of the milk-and-water ticket this Fall. It therehave seems to me that the sterling Democracy ought not

the indications of the political horizon portend certain defeat of the milk-and-water ticket this Fall. It therefore seems to me that the sterling Democracy ought not longer delay demonstrating to the policy-mongering, plunder-losing, office-lungering ring-leaders, in terms which they cannot fail to insderstand, that we will not give our support to any untried or doubtful man. I would therefore suggest that the true Democracy call a convention, and select for candidates bona fide representative men. I, for my part, should like to know how many true Democrats there are. Another gentleman writes us from Indiana a private letter, of which we print an extract without permission, and therefore do not give his name nor place; "I am a States Rights Democracy of the Jefferson school. I would, had I the power, repudiate the great national swindle. But the people are not ready for repudiation. Hence I am in favor of the Pendleton plan. I believe with you, except so far as your opposition to greenback payment extends—in all the political issues. We must take the people as we find them, not as we would have them. I cannot support the bondholders' New-York candidates, Seymour and Blair. Belmont is again Chairman of the Coutral Committee, and at the end of four years more we will just be where we are now. Let there be a Convention if only composed of 30 men. Start the party on its true principles. Now is the accepted time. What say you?"

ANOTHER THREAT OF WAR. The following is an extract from the speech of one Ramsey, at the Democratic State Convention of

"We have aroused in our might once more, under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, to raise the Constitution from the dust. Georgia has passed through a flery ordeal. Some of her children, during the war she was compelled to wage, deserted her and joined her enemies. Let them be like Arnold, foreser attented. We have seen our soldiers fail, our cities in flames, our citizens form from their peaceful homes. We looked upon it unmoved and unblanched. But we can bear it no longer. We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which may end peacefully at the ballot-box; but if not, then the true men of the South will rally once more around their now folded banner, and will try the issue at the cartridge-box. [Loud and enthusiastic applanes.] Remember the ancestors from whom you sprung. There are men in the North who are now truly with you, and who will, in such a conflict, if necessary, lead your battations. We did not make the office war—it was forced upon us. We simply "We have aroused in our might once more, under the